

Appendix A.

Source Notes and Explanations

This appendix presents general notes on population and economic censuses followed by source notes and explanation of the data items presented in table sets A/B, C, and D of this publication. Tables A/B, state/county contain identical data items, but Table C and D vary in both geographic and data coverage.

GENERAL NOTES

Population

Decennial censuses. The population statistics for 2000 and earlier are based on results from the censuses of population and housing, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as of April 1 in each of those years. As provided by Article 1, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787, a census has been taken every 10 years commencing with 1790. The original purposes of the census were to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives based on the population of each state and to derive an equitable tax on each state for the payment of the Revolutionary War debt. Through the years, the nation's needs and interests have become more complex, and the content of the decennial census has changed accordingly. Presently, census data not only are used to apportion seats in the House and to aid legislators in the realignment of legislative district boundaries but are also used in the distribution of billions of federal dollars each year and are vital to state and local governments and to private firms for such functions as market analysis, site selection, and environmental impact studies.

The decennial census uses both short- and long-form questionnaires to gather information. The short form asks a limited number of basic questions. These questions are asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. The population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino, household relationship, and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied). The long form asks more detailed information on a sample basis and includes the 100-percent questions as well as questions on education, employment, income, ancestry, homeowner costs, units in a structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc. This book only includes data from the short-form questionnaire. For a more detailed discussion of the information available from the 2000 census, see *Introduction to Census 2000 Data Products* available at <<http://www.census.gov/mso/www/prodprof/census2000.pdf>>.

Persons enumerated in the census were counted as inhabitants of their usual place of residence, which generally means the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although appreciable differences may exist for a few areas.

The implementation of this usual-residence practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent (e.g., college students were counted at their college residence). As in the above example, persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on census day. However, persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

For information on procedures and concepts used for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, as well as a facsimile of the questionnaires and descriptions of the data products resulting from the census, see U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1, Technical Documentation*, Series SF1/01(RV) released June 2001 and available on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>> and *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Demographic Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, Technical Documentation*, released May 2001 and available at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/ProfilesTD.pdf>>.

Population estimates. The Census Bureau develops county level population estimates with a demographic procedure called a "component change" method. A major assumption underlying this approach is that the components that constitute population change can be represented by administrative data in a statistical model. In order to build the model, Census Bureau demographers estimated each component of population change separately. For the population residing in households, the components of change are births, deaths, and net migration, including net immigration from abroad. For the nonhousehold population, change is represented by net change in the population in group quarters. For a detailed description of this methodology, see "Methodology for Estimates of State and County Total Population," which was used for the intercensal estimates for 1990 to 1999, found on the Census Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/population/methods/stco99.txt>>.

The Census Bureau calculates subcounty (cities and places) estimates using a “housing unit” method in which the change in the number of housing units at the subcounty level is used to distribute the county population to subcounty areas. In order to develop these estimates, data on building permits for new residential construction in permit issuing areas, new mobile home placements, and estimated housing loss are developed, utilized, and/or imputed. Varied other assumptions that cover non-permitted areas, occupancy, and group quarters also are intricately involved. For a description of the methodology, see “Subcounty Population Estimates Methodology” found at <<http://www.census.gov/population/methods/e98scdoc.txt>> on the Census Web site.

Many of the tables in this publication present data expressed as “rates” or on a “per capita” basis. Census population estimates are extensively utilized in these calculations. Population estimates used for 1991 to 1999 do not reflect the results of the 2000 census of population.

Economic Censuses

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the nation’s economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. It furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in “2” and “7.” The economic censuses form an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals. Prior to 1997, the census of agriculture was taken by the Census Bureau, but for 1997 was done under the direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The 1997 Economic Census data found in this publication is the first census to present data based of the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Previous census data were presented based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system developed some 60 years ago. Due to this change, comparability between census years and data found in previous books will be limited. This new system of industrial classification was developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

There are 20 NAICS sectors, which are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1,170 industries (five- and six-digit codes). While

many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not.

The economic censuses are collected on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. Establishments responding to the establishment survey are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity (determined by annual sales volume) in accordance with the *North American Industry Classification System—United States, 1997* manual available from the National Technical Information Service and the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

More detailed information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses is available in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* found on the Census Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/ec97/pol00-hec.pdf>>.

Data from the 1997 Economic Census were released through the Census Bureau’s American FactFinder service, on CD-ROM, and in Adobe Acrobat PDF reports available on the Census Bureau Web site. For more information on these various media of release, see the following page on the Census Web site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ97.html>>.

TABLE A/B—STATES/COUNTIES

Table A presents 13 tables with 191 items of data for each state, the United States as a whole, and the District of Columbia. On the first page of the table, the stub presents Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) state codes for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix B, Geographic Information

Table B presents the same 13 tables with the same items of data as in Table A for each state and for each of the 3,142 counties and county equivalents (boroughs, independent cities, parishes, etc.).

Counties and county equivalents are presented in alphabetical order within states, which are also presented in alphabetical order. Independent cities, which are found in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, are placed at the end of the county listing for those states.

FIPS codes for states and counties, with applicable metropolitan area codes, are shown in tables A-1 and B-1, respectively. These codes are given to facilitate cross-reference with other publications and to provide information for access to data available in electronic format. For

more information regarding these code numbers, see Appendix B, Geographic Information.

Table A/B-1. Area and Population

Land area, 2000—Population, 2000: number, rank, per square mile; 1990: number and rank; 1980: number; net change: 1990-2000, 1980-1990; percent change: 1990-2000, 1980-1990; Hispanic or Latino origin, 2000: number and percent.

Source: **Land Area**—U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished data file from Geography Division based on TIGER database.

The Census Bureau provides land area for the decennial censuses. Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity (in this case, states and counties) in the Census Bureau's geographic database.

Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs; TIGER stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the database, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurement. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial is for statistical purposes and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

Source: **2000 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, *Census of Population and Housing, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files* (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/2kresult.html>>).

These decennial population counts are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes.

Persons enumerated in the census were counted as inhabitants of their usual place of residence, which generally means the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although appreciable differences may exist for a few areas.

The implementation of this usual-residence practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is

not immediately apparent (e.g., college students were counted at their college residence). As in the above example, persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on census day. However, persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of population size, with each county area placed in descending order, largest to smallest. Where ties occur—two or more areas with identical populations—the same rank is assigned to each of the tied county areas. In such cases, the following rank number(s) is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of county areas ranked.

Persons per square mile, also known as population density, is the average number of inhabitants per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by dividing the total number of residents by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area. To determine population per square kilometer, multiply the population per square mile by .3861.

Percent change represents the increase or decrease between the two years shown as a percentage of the beginning population. Net change represents the increase or decrease between the two years shown.

Hispanic or Latino, 2000. Census 2000 adheres to the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997. The OMB defines Hispanic or Latino as a person who classifies themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States. The question on Hispanic origin asked respondents if they were Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. The question on race asked respondents to report the race or races they considered themselves to be. Both questions are based on self-identification. The question on Hispanic origin for Census 2000 was similar to the 1990 census question, except for its placement on the questionnaire. For Census 2000, the question on Hispanic origin was asked directly before the question on race.

Source: **1990 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, "CO-99-8 County Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Population Change: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999 (includes revised April 1, 1990, Population Estimates Base)"; release date: 9 March 2000; <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/co-99-8/99C8_00.txt>. These data include count resolution corrections through 1997 and adjustments based on

Census 2000 dress rehearsal results. For information on methodology, see “Population estimates” under the General Note.

Source: **1980 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, “1980-1990 Intercensal Population Estimates by County” on diskette (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/countypop.html>>).

Table A/B-2. Population by Age, Sex, and Race

Age, 2000: percent by selected age groups and median age—Males per 100 females, 2000—Race, 2000: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race, Two or more races.

Source: **Population Characteristics, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing*, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics” data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>).

These decennial population counts are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. **Median age** represents the age that divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Race. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the OMB. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, the OMB approved including a sixth category “Some other race” on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

White refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as White or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Black, African American, or Negro or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

Asian refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, or Other Asian or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or Other Pacific Islander or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese.

Some other race includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire were collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category.

Table A/B-3. Group Quarters Population and Households

Group quarters population, 2000: total and institutionalized—Households, 2000: total, percent change 1990-2000, persons per household; percent one-person; family households, total and by type and presence of children; nonfamily households.

These decennial group quarters and household numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes.

Source: **Group quarters population, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing*, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics” data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>).

The **group quarters population** includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized (1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized, supervised care, or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and (2) the non-institutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes). The **institutionalized population** includes people under formally authorized, supervised care, or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration.

Source: **Households, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing*, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics” data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>); **Households, 1990**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 1C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site at <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

Household. A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. Persons per household (or average household size) is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Family household (family). A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. **Married-couple family** is a family in

which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. **Female householder, no husband present** is a category where a female maintains a household with no husband of the householder present. **Nonfamily household** is a household in which the householder lives alone or with nonrelatives only.

Own child category is a child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

Table A/B-4. Vital Statistics and Health

Births, 1997: number and rate—Deaths, 1997: number and rate; infant deaths, number and rate—Physicians, 1999: number and rate—Community hospitals, 1998: number; beds, number and rate—Nursing and personal care facilities, 1997: establishments and employees—Medicare program enrollment, 1999: total and aged.

Source: **Births, 1997**, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I, “Nativity,” annual, and unpublished data. **Deaths, 1997**, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, “Mortality,” annual, and unpublished data.

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the NCHS collects and publishes data on births and deaths in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. In most areas, practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

Birth and death statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Births or deaths that occur outside the United States are excluded. **Birth and death rates** represent the number of births and deaths per 1,000 resident population estimated as of July 1 for 1997. **Infant death rates** represent the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. They exclude fetal deaths.

Source: **Physicians, 1999**, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, annual (copyright).

The number of physicians covers active, nonfederal physicians, as of December 31 of the year shown. The figures are based on information contained in the AMA Physician Masterfile. The file has been maintained by the AMA since 1906 and includes information on every physician in the country and on those graduates of American medical schools who are temporarily practicing overseas. The file also includes members and nonmembers of the AMA and graduates of foreign medical schools who are in the United States and meet U.S. education standards for primary recognition as physicians. Thus, all physicians comprising the total manpower pool are included on the file. However, this publication excludes data for all federal physicians and nonfederal physicians who are temporarily in foreign locations.

Masterfile data are obtained from both AMA surveys and inputs from physicians, other organizations, and institutions. Primary sources are as follows: medical schools, hospitals, medical societies, national boards, state licensing agencies, Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, Surgeon General of the U.S. Government, American Board of Medical Specialties, and physicians.

Physician rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 1999.

Source: **Community hospitals, 1998**, Health Forum, LLC, an American Hospital Association (AHA) Company, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics 2000* edition and unpublished data (copyright).

Community hospitals statistics were compiled by the AHA from surveys of all hospitals in the United States and its outlying areas. AHA surveys include unregistered hospitals, as well as those registered by the AHA. Hospitals were asked to report data for a full year ending September 30.

Community hospitals are defined as nonfederal, short-term (average length of stay less than 30 days), general, or other special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public; psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals and hospital units of institutions are excluded. Data for beds are based on the average number of beds in the facilities over the reporting period. Rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 1998.

Source: **Nursing and personal care facilities, 1997**, U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns: 1997* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>).

These County Business Patterns (CBP) data are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system for SIC's 8051, 8052, and 8059. The **nursing and personal care facilities** presented cover establishments engaged in providing skilled nursing care such as in convalescent homes,

extended care facilities, nursing homes (skilled), and mental retardation hospitals; intermediate care facilities that provide inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services, but not on a continuous basis; and facilities that provide some nursing and/or health-related care to patients who do not require the degree of care and treatment that a skilled or intermediate care facility is designed to provide.

For information on CBP program and definitions of establishments and employees, see Table A/B-7 on Private Business Establishments and Employment.

Source: **Medicare, 1999**, U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, *Medicare County Enrollment* as of July 1, 1999 - *Aged and Disabled*, March 2000 update, <<http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/enroll/default.htm>>.

When first implemented in 1966, medicare covered only most persons age 65 and over. By the end of 1966, 3.7 million persons had received at least some health care services covered by medicare. In 1973, other groups became eligible for medicare benefits: persons who are entitled to social security or Railroad Retirement disability benefits for at least 24 months; persons with endstage renal disease (ESRD) requiring continuing dialysis or kidney transplant; and certain otherwise noncovered aged persons who elect to buy into medicare.

Medicare consists of two primary parts: Hospital Insurance (HI), also known as Part A, and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI), also known as Part B. Health care services covered under Medicare's Hospital Insurance include, inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility care, home health agency care, and Hospice care. SMI coverage is optional and requires payment of a monthly premium.

Table A/B-5. Education, Income, and Poverty

Public school enrollment, 1998-1999, 1994-1995, and 1990—Educational attainment, 1990: high school graduate or higher, bachelor's degree or higher—Median household income, 1997 and 1989: amount and percent change—Persons below poverty level, 1997: all persons, number and percent; persons under 18, number and percent.

Source: **Public school enrollment, 1998-1999 and 1994-1995**, U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, <<http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/pubagency.html>> (accessed: 16 March 2001); **Public school enrollment, 1990**, U.S. Census Bureau. *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 3C*.

Public school enrollment data represent enrollment at all levels taught in a public school system, from prekindergarten through grade 12. Grades 13 and 14 do appear in a few school systems containing vocational education courses, and many operating school systems offer post-graduate courses. In addition, school system enrollment figures are tabulated on the basis of the county in which the superintendent's office is located, although the system many cover some parts of other counties.

Data for public school enrollment are for all public elementary and secondary schools in operation during the year shown. These data are from the Common Core of Data (CCD) which is the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. The CCD, collected annually, is a comprehensive, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts that contains data that are comparable across all states.

The CCD is based on a set of surveys sent to state education departments. Most of the data are obtained from administrative records maintained by the State Education Agencies (SEAs). Statistical information is also collected annually from public elementary and secondary schools (approximately 87,000), public school districts (approximately 16,000), and the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas. The SEAs compile CCD requested data into prescribed format and transmit the information to NCES. The data presented here were compiled from the school district files. Data were placed in counties based on the location of the superintendent of school districts.

The 1990 data on school enrollment were obtained from a sample of the population as part of the decennial censuses. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they attended a “regular” public or private school or college at any time since February 1 of the year shown. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. As with other census data, persons are counted in their current locations. For a discussion of usual place of residence, see text for Table A/B-1.

Source: **Educational attainment, 1990**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 3C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

Data on educational attainment in 1990 were derived from answers to the questionnaire, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 25 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Respondents were asked to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” — persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.) and did not attend college. The category “High school graduate or higher” covers persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Source: **Household income and poverty, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, “State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1997,” published: 22 November 2000, <<http://www.census.gov/housing/saipe/estmod97/est97ALL.dat>> (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/estatetoc.html>>).

Data for 1997 household income and persons below poverty level are based on the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. This program was started by the Census Bureau with support from other federal agencies in order to provide more current estimates of selected income and poverty statistics than the most recent decennial census. Estimates are created for states, counties, and school districts (not shown in this publication). These updated estimates of income and poverty statistics are used for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions.

The estimates are not direct counts from enumerations or administrative records, nor direct estimates from sample surveys. Data from these sources are not adequate to provide intercensal estimates for all counties. Instead, a model is employed that utilizes the relation between income or poverty and tax and program data for the states and a subset of counties using estimates of income or poverty from the Current Population Survey. The models involve use selected variables based on survey and administrative sources including income and poverty estimates derived from the March Current Population Survey; direct estimates of income and poverty from the 1990 decennial census data; data summarized from federal individual income tax returns; number of food stamp recipients; information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in the form of personal income estimates; Supplemental Security Income recipients; and demographic intercensal estimates of the population of states and counties, by age and group quarters status. For a more detailed discussion of this methodology, see “State and County Estimates” and “Frequently Asked Questions” at <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html>>.

Household income is total money income received in a calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over. Total money income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages or salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; social security; public assistance; and all other regularly received income such as veterans’ payments, pensions, unemployment compensation, and alimony. Receipts not counted as income include various “lump sum” payments such as capital gains or inheritances. The total represents the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues,

medicare deductions, etc. Household income differs from family income by including income received by all household members, not just those related to the householder, and by persons living alone or in other nonfamily households. Income is derived on a sample basis.

Median income figures are based on all families/households and represent the dollar amount that divides the distribution of families/households into two equal parts—one half of the families/households falling below this value and the other half exceeding it.

Poverty is defined in relation to family income. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total income to an income cutoff or “poverty threshold.” The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The estimates of poverty for “persons under 18 years” are for related children in families meaning children related to the householder by birth, marriage (stepchildren), or adoption. Foster children and other children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption are excluded. The estimate of related children covers ages 5 through 17 and excludes people within this age range who maintain households, families, or subfamilies as a householder or spouse. In practice, the difference between the numbers of related children in families and all children is very small.

Source: **Household income and persons below poverty level, 1989**, U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 3C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

Table A/B-6. Crime, Housing, and Building Permits

Serious crimes known to police, 1999: number (total, violent, and property) and rate; 1990: number and rate—Housing, 2000: total units, number and percent change 1990-2000; occupied units, total and owner-occupied—New private housing units authorized by building permits, 2000: number (total and by units in structure) and valuation.

Source: **Crime**—U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), *Crime in the United States*, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>>).

Data presented on crime are through the voluntary contribution of crime statistics by law enforcement agencies across the United States. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program provides periodic assessments of crime in

the nation as measured by offenses coming to the attention of the law enforcement community. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police initiated this voluntary national data-collection effort in 1930. UCR program contributors compile and submit their crime data in one of two means: either directly to the FBI or through the state UCR programs.

Users of these data are cautioned about comparing data between areas based on these respective Crime Index figures. Assessing criminality and law enforcement’s responses from area to area should encompass many elements (i.e., population density and urbanization, population composition, stability of population, modes of transportation, commuting patterns and highway systems, economic conditions, cultural conditions, family conditions, climate, effective strength and emphasis of law enforcement agencies, attitudes of citizenry toward crime, and crime reporting practices). These elements may have a significant impact on crime reporting. Also, not all law enforcement agencies provide data for all 12 months of the year and some agencies fail to report at all. Data are as reported to the FBI.

Seven offenses, because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police, were initially selected to serve as an index for evaluating fluctuations in the volume of crime. These crimes, known as the Crime Index offenses, were murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth Index offense in 1979. Only the Modified Index (not shown in this publication) includes arson.

Violent crimes include four crime categories: (1) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. This offense excludes deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder. (2) Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. (3) Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. (4) Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since an injury does not necessarily have to result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used, which could and probably would result in a serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

In general, **property crimes** include four crime categories: (1) Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. (2) Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, and motor vehicle theft. (3) Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access. (4) Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded. In this publication, arson is not included in property crime figures or total crimes.

Rates are based on resident population enumerated as of April 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for other years. Population figures used for these rates are from the FBI.

Source: **Housing, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing*, "Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics" data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>); **Housing, 1990**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 1C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

These decennial housing counts were tabulated from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes.

A **housing unit** is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building through a common hall. A housing unit is classified as **occupied** if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of census enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied housing

units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. The 1990 and 2000 data presented are from the decennial censuses and are based on tabulations of 100-percent or complete counts (i.e. information obtained for all persons and housing units).

Source: **Building permits**—U.S. Census Bureau, "New Residential Construction-Building Permits," e-mail from Manufacturing and Construction Division/Residential Construction Branch, subject: building permits by place 2000, 22 May 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html>>).

Building permits data are based on reports submitted by local building permit officials in response to a Census Bureau mail survey. They are obtained using Form C-404, "Report of New Privately Owned Residential Building or Zoning Permits Issued." Data are collected from individual permit offices, most of which are municipalities; the remainder are counties, townships, or New England and Middle Atlantic-type towns. Currently, there are 19,000 permit-issuing places. When a report is not received, missing data are either (1) obtained from the Survey of Use of Permits, which is used to collect information on housing starts, or (2) imputed. For more information on the methodology, see <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstdoc.html>>.

The data relate to new private housing units intended for occupancy on a housekeeping basis. They exclude mobile homes (trailers), hotels, motels, and group residential structures, such as nursing homes and college dormitories. They also exclude conversions of and alterations to existing buildings. A **housing unit** consists of a room or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone. **Valuation** represents the cost of construction as recorded on the building permit. This figure usually excludes the cost of on-site and off-site development and improvements and the cost of heating, plumbing, electrical, and elevator installations.

Table A/B-7. Labor Force and Private Business Establishments and Employment

Civilian labor force, 2000: total and percent change, 1999-2000; unemployment, total and rate— Private nonfarm businesses: establishments and employment, 1998, 1995, and 1990; annual payroll per employee, 1998.

Source: **Civilian labor force**—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2000 data published: 2 May 2001; 1999 data published: 30 May 2001; <<ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/time.series/la/>> (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lauhome.htm>>).

Civilian labor force data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare labor force and unemployment

estimates under concepts, definitions, and technical procedures established by the BLS. These data for substate areas are produced by the BLS primarily for use in allocating funds under various federal legislative programs. Users of these data are cautioned that, because of the small size of many of the areas, as well as limitations of the data inputs, the estimates are subject to considerable, but nonquantifiable, error. An explanation of the technical procedures used to develop monthly and annual local area labor force estimates appears monthly in the Explanatory Note for state and area unemployment data in the BLS periodical, *Employment and Earnings*. Information may also be found in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, which may be found at the BLS Web site at <<http://stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homhome.htm>>.

The **civilian labor force** comprises all civilians 16 year old and over classified as employed or unemployed. Employed persons are all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or on their own farm or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. It also includes all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, job training, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week, the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Unemployed persons are all civilians 16 years old and over who had no employment during the survey week were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days did not need to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Source: **Private business establishments and employment**—U.S. Census Bureau; *County Business Patterns* on CD-ROM; annual (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>).

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. CBP covers most of the country's economic activity. The series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees.

CBP data are extracted from the Business Register, the Census Bureau's file of all known single and multiestablishment companies. The Annual Company Organization Survey and quinquennial economic censuses provide individual establishment data for multilocation firms. Data for single-location firms are obtained from various programs conducted by the Census Bureau, such as the economic censuses, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity and all data are included in that classification. Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees any time during the year. This series excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, federally-chartered savings institutions, federally-chartered credit unions, and hospitals. Establishments without a fixed location or having an unknown county location within a state are included under a "state-wide" geography classification.

Total **payroll** includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. First-quarter payroll consists of payroll during the January-to-March quarter.

Paid employment consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Table A/B-8. Personal Income and Earnings

Personal income, 1998: total, percent change 1990-1998, per capita, transfer payments; earnings, total and percent by selected industry—Manufacturing earnings: 1998, 1997, and 1996.

Source: **Personal income and earnings**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969-1998* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>>).

The **personal income** of an area is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of that area. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance.

Personal income differs by definition from money income, which is prepared by the Census Bureau (see Table A/B-5. Education, Income, and Poverty), in that money income is measured before deduction of personal contributions for social insurance and does not include imputed income, lump sum payments, and income received by quasi-individuals. Money income does include income from private pensions and annuities and from interpersonal transfer, such as child support; therefore, it is not comparable to personal income. Total personal income is adjusted to place of residence.

About 90 percent of the state and county estimates of personal income are based on census data and on administrative-records data that are collected by other federal agencies. The data from censuses are mainly collected from the recipient of the income. The most important sources of census data for the state and county estimates are the census of agriculture and the census of population and housing that are conducted by the Census Bureau. The data from administrative records may originate either from the recipients of the income or from the source of the income. These data are a byproduct of the administration of various federal and state government programs. The most important sources of these data are as follows: The state unemployment insurance programs of the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor; the social insurance programs of the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; the federal income tax program of the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; the veterans benefit programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and the military payroll systems of the Department of Defense. The remaining 10 percent of the estimates are based on data from other sources. For example, the estimates of the components of farm proprietors' income, a component of personal income, are partly based on the state estimates of farm income and the county estimates of cash receipts, crop production, and livestock inventory that are prepared by the Department of Agriculture, which uses sample surveys, along with census data and administrative-records data, to derive its estimates. For more information on the

methodology, see the following document at the BEA Web site <<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/articles/regional/persinc/Meth/lapi6992.pdf>>.

Per capita personal income is calculated as the total personal income of the residents of an area divided by the population of the area. Per capita personal income is often used as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area.

Transfer payments are income payments persons for which no current services are performed. They are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit In this discussion, transfer payments consists of three major components government payments to individuals, government and business payments to nonprofit institutions, and business payments to individuals.

Total **earnings** cover wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Wage and salary disbursements are defined as monetary remuneration of employees, including corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and pay-in-kind that represents income to the recipient. They are measured before such deductions as social security contributions and union dues. All disbursements in the current period are covered. Pay-in-kind represents allowances for food, clothing, and lodging paid in kind to employees, which represent income to them, valued at the cost to the employer. Other labor income consists of employer contributions to privately administered pension and welfare funds and a few small items such as directors' fees, compensation of prison inmates, and miscellaneous judicial fees. Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income in-kind of proprietorships and partnerships, including the independent professions, and of tax-exempt cooperatives.

Manufacturing earnings cover earnings by employees in the manufacturing industry, which covers establishments primarily engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances or materials into new products. The assembly of component parts of products also is considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment.

Table A/B-9. Manufacturing and Water Use

Manufacturing, 1997: establishments, all employees, production workers, value added by manufacture, value of shipments—Water use per day, 1995: total, percent ground water, percent by selected major use, consumptive use.

Source: **Manufacturing, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census - Manufacturing, generated by Statistical Compendia Branch, using American Factfinder at <<http://www.census.gov/>> (7 June 2000) (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC31.HTM>>).

Manufacturing data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 1997 and are not entirely comparable with previous data for 1992 and earlier economic censuses (see General Note for the economic censuses). The manufacturing sector (NAICS code 31-33) comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in the construction sector. Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing.

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with the company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. The count of establishments represents the number in business at any time during the year.

The **all employees** number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during the pay period. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (e.g., free meals and lodgings) paid during the year to all employees. Tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers are included. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on form 941.

The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. **Production workers** include workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but

not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations. Not included in this classification are all other employees, defined as nonproduction employees, including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level.

Value added by manufacture is a measure of manufacturing activity derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories. Value added avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

Value of shipments covers the received or receivable net selling values, free on board plant (exclusive of freight charges and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishment from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials. In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

Source: **Water use per day, 1995**, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), *Water Use in the United States*, individual state/county and U.S. by state files from <<http://water.usgs.gov/watuse/spread95.html>> (accessed: 9 September 1999).

The U.S. Geological Survey's National Water-Use Information Program is responsible for compiling and disseminating the nation's water-use data. The USGS works in cooperation with local, state, and federal environmental agencies to collect water-use information at a site-specific level, such as the amount of water used to produce power at a fossil-fuel power-generation plant in Georgia. USGS

also compiles the data from hundreds of thousands of these sites to produce water-use information aggregated up to the county, state, and national levels. Every 5 years, data at the state and hydrologic region level are compiled into a national water-use data system. The data were most recently published in USGS Circular 1200, "Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1995." For more information on methodology and procedures, see the *National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water Data Acquisition* found on the USGS Web site at <<http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/chapter11/>>.

Water use, in the broadest sense, pertains to the interaction of human activity with and their influence on the hydrologic cycle and includes elements such as self-supplied withdrawal, public supply delivery, consumptive use, wastewater release, reclaimed wastewater, return flow, and instream use. In a restrictive sense, water use refers to water that is actually used for a specific purpose, such as for domestic use, irrigation, or industrial processing. The quantity of water use for a specific category is determined by combining self-supplied withdrawals and public water-supply deliveries. **Withdrawals** include water removed from the ground or diverted from a surface-water source for use. **Ground water withdrawals** cover generally all subsurface water as distinct from surface water; specifically, that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone (a zone in which all voids are filled with water) where the water is under pressure greater than atmospheric.

Data are presented for irrigation, public supply, and industrial water withdrawals. Other water-use categories available from USGS include domestic, commercial, livestock, mining, thermoelectric power, hydroelectric power, and wastewater treatment. **Irrigation water use** covers the artificial application of water on lands to assist in the growing of crops and pastures or to maintain vegetative growth in recreational lands such as parks and golf courses. **Public supply use** covers water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers and delivered to users. Public suppliers provide water for a variety of uses, such as domestic, commercial, thermoelectric power, industrial, and public water use. **Industrial water use** covers water used for industrial purposes such as fabrication, processing, washing, and cooling and includes such industries as steel, chemical and allied products, paper and allied products, mining, and petroleum refining. The water may be obtained from a public supply or may be self supplied. **Consumptive use** represents that part of water withdrawn that is evaporated, transpired, incorporated into products or crops, consumed by humans or livestock, or otherwise removed from the immediate water environment. Also referred to as water consumed.

Table A/B-10. Farm Population, Farm Earnings and Agriculture

Farm population, 1990—Farm earnings, 1998 and 1997—Agriculture, 1997: farms, number and percent by selected acreage; land in farms, total and

cropland; value of farm products sold, total and percent from selected product.

Source: **Farm population**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 3C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

The data on rural farm population were obtained from a sample of the population as part of the census of population and housing, conducted by the Census Bureau. For more information on the census, see General Notes. **Farm population** covers all persons in households living in farm residence as of April 1. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property (or yard in the case of a tenants household) in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multiunit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

Source: **Farm earnings**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969-1998* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>>).

Farm earnings include the income of farm workers (wages and salaries and other labor income) and farm proprietors. The estimation of farm proprietors' income starts with the computation of the realized net income of all farms, which is derived as farm gross receipts less production expenses. This measure is then modified to reflect current production through a change-in-inventory adjustment and to exclude the income of corporate farms and salaries paid to corporate officers. Farm proprietors' income includes only the income of sole proprietorships and partnerships. Therefore, an adjustment is made to exclude the net farm income of corporate farms, including the salaries of officers of corporate farms. For more information on earnings and personal income, see descriptive text for Table A/B-8. Personal Income and Earnings.

Source: **Agriculture, 1997**—U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), *1997 Census of Agriculture*, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, 1A, 1B, and 1C CD-ROM set (related Internet site <<http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/>>).

The census of agriculture was taken every 10 years from 1840 to 1920 and every 5 years from 1925 to 1974. The law was changed to adjust the data reference years to those ending in "2" and "7," beginning with the 1982 Census of Agriculture. The 1997 census is the nation's 25th census of agriculture and the first one conducted by NASS (previous censuses were conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau).

The current definition of a **farm**, in use since 1974, covers any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Farms were classified into selected size groups according to the total land

area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not the owners.

The acreage designated as **land in farms** consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator's total operation. Land in farms is an operating-unit concept and includes land owned and operated, as well as land rented from others. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. Land rented or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not the owner's. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included as land in farms. With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where the largest value of agricultural products were raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm. For a limited number of midwest and western states, this procedure resulted in the allocation of more land in farms to a county than the total land area of the county.

Cropland consists of land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut; land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses; cropland used only for pasture or grazing; land in cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses; land on which all crops failed; land in cultivated summer fallow; and idle cropland.

Value of farm products sold represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 1997 regardless of who received the payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. In addition, it includes receipts from placing commodities in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program. It does not include payments received for participation in federal farm programs, nor does it include income from farm-related sources such as custom work and other agricultural services, or income from nonfarm sources. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and exclude some crops produced in a given year, but held in storage. The value of agricultural products sold was requested of all operators. If the operator failed to report this information, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested, livestock or poultry inventory, or number sold. Extensive estimation was required for operators growing crops or livestock under contract.

Table A/B-11. Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade

Wholesale trade, 1997: establishments, sales, paid employees, annual payroll, and operating expenses—Retail trade, 1997: establishments, sales, paid employees, and annual payroll.

Source: **Wholesale trade, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC42.HTM>>).

Wholesale trade data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 1997 and are not entirely comparable with previous data for 1992 and earlier economic censuses (see General Note for the Economic Censuses). The data cover only establishments with payroll. The wholesale trade sector (NAICS code 42) comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public.

Merchant wholesalers represent establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling merchandise on their own account. Included are such types of establishments as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, voluntary group wholesalers, importers, exporters, cash-and-carry wholesalers, retailer cooperative warehouses, terminal and country grain elevators, farm products assemblers, wholesale cooperative associations, and petroleum bulk plants and terminals operated by nonrefining companies.

For definitions of establishments, paid employees, and annual payroll, see descriptive text for Table A/B-9. Manufacturing and Water Use.

Wholesale trade sales figures represent sales of all establishments in business at any time during the year. Sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit at wholesale and retail by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade; receipts from rental or leasing of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, and other services; and gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes that are paid by the manufacturer and passed on to the wholesaler. Sales figures do not include wholesale sales made by manufacturers, retailers, service establishments, or other businesses whose primary activity is other than wholesale trade. They do include receipts other than from the sale of merchandise at wholesale (e.g., service receipts, retail sales, etc.) by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade. Further, sales are

net after deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from total sales. Total sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; and nonoperating income from such sources as investments, rental or sale of real estate, etc.

Operating expenses include payroll, employee benefits, interest and rent expenses, payroll taxes, cost of supplies used for operation, depreciation expenses, fund raising expenses, contracted or purchased services, and other expenses charged to operations during 1997. Expenses exclude cost of goods sold, income taxes, and interest for wholesale establishments; outlays for the purchase of real estate; construction and all other capital improvements; funds invested; assessments or dues paid to the parent or other chapters of the same organization; and, for fund raising organizations, funds transferred to charities and other organizations.

Source: **Retail trade, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC44.HTM>>).

Retail trade data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 1997 and are not entirely comparable with previous data for 1992 and earlier economic censuses (see General Note for the Economic Censuses). The data cover only establishments with payroll. The retail sector (NAICS codes 44-45) comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store (operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers) and nonstore retailers (establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines).

For definitions of establishments, paid employees, and annual payroll, see Table A/B-9. Manufacturing and Water Use.

Retail trade sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit at retail and wholesale by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade; amounts received from customers for layaway purchases; receipts from rental or leasing of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair,

alteration, storage, and other services; the total value of service contracts; and gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed on to the retailer. Sales are net after deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from total sales. Total sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; commissions from vending machine operators; and nonoperating income from such sources as investments, rental or sale of real estate, etc. Sales figures represent the sales of all establishments in business at any time during the year.

Table A/B-12. Accommodation and Foodservices, Banking, and Federal Funds

Accommodation and foodservices, 1997: establishments, sales, paid employees, and annual payroll—Banking, 1999: offices and deposits—Federal funds and grants, 1999: total, percent change 1990-1999, and per capita, total and by selected type.

Sources: **Accommodation and foodservices, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC72.HTM>>).

Accommodation and foodservices data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 1997. The data cover only establishments with payroll. The accommodation and foodservice sector (NAICS code 72) comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or prepared meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. This sector is comprised of hotels and other lodging places that were formerly classified in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in Division I, Services, and eating and drinking places and mobile foodservices that were classified in SIC Division G, Retail Trade. This new sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment. Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations, amusement and recreation parks, theaters, and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

For definitions of establishments, paid employees, and annual payroll, see Table A/B-9. Manufacturing and Water Use and for sales, see Table A/B-11. Wholesale and Retail Trade. **Sales** in the foodservices sector cover the industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector that prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide food and drink only; while others provide various combinations of seating space,

waiter/waitress services, and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment. The industries in the subsector are grouped based on the type and level of services provided. The industry groups are full-service restaurants; limited-service eating places; special food services, such as food service contractors, caterers, and mobile food services, and drinking places.

Sources: **Banking, 1999**—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), *1999 Bank and Thrift Branch Office Data Book: Summary of Deposits*, national and six regional data books (related Internet site <<http://www2.fdic.gov/sod/>>).

The FDIC and OTS collect deposit data on each office of every FDIC-insured bank and saving association as of June 30 of each year in the Summary of Deposits (SOD) survey. The FDIC surveys all FDIC-insured commercial banks, savings banks, and U.S. branches of foreign banks, and the OTS surveys all savings associations. Data presented here exclude U.S. branch offices of foreign banks. For all counties, individual banking offices — not the combined totals of the bank— are the source of the data.

Insured commercial banks include commercial banks insured by the FDIC through either the BIF or SAIF. These institutions are regulated by one of the three federal commercial bank regulators (FDIC, Federal Reserve Board of Office of the Comptroller of the Currency). They submit financial reports to the Federal Reserve (state member banks) or the FDIC (state nonmember banks and national banks). Insured savings institutions include savings institutions insured by either BIF or SAIF that operate under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions. These institutions are regulated by and submit financial reports to one of two federal regulators (FDIC or Office of Thrift Supervision).

The number of banking offices in any given area includes every location at which deposit business is transacted. Banking **office** is defined to include all offices and facilities that actually hold deposits, but to exclude loan production offices, computer centers, and other nondeposit installations, such as automated teller machines (ATMs). The term “offices” includes both main offices and branches. An institution with four branches operates a total of five offices.

Sources: **Federal funds and grants, 1999**—U.S. Census Bureau, County Aggregate files for each state, <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr99.html>> (accessed: August 2000).

Data on federal expenditures and obligations were obtained from a report prepared in accordance with the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-326) (1983-1985), amended Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-547) (1986-1994) which specified that the following reporting systems and agencies be used as data sources: Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS),

Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Public Health Service (PHS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In addition, several other agencies were requested to provide data, usually for selected programs. For more information on the methodology and sources of data utilized, see the Introduction and Appendix D of the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 1999* found on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/2000pubs/cffr-99.pdf>>.

The CFFR covers federal government expenditures or obligation for direct payments for individuals, procurement, grants, salaries and wages, direct loans, and guaranteed loans and Insurance. The dollar amounts reported under these categories can represent actual expenditures or obligations. The grants and procurement data represent obligated funds, while salaries, wages, and direct payments represent actual expenditures. Data on loan and insurance programs generally represent the contingent liability of the federal government.

Most data covering **direct payments for individuals** were taken from information reported to the Federal Assistance Awards Data System. The two object areas of direct payments for individuals are (1) direct payments for retirement and disability benefits and (2) all other direct payments for individuals.

Data covering **procurement** were provided by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for Postal Service procurement and the Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC) for procurement actions for all other federal agencies, including the defense department. Amounts provided by the USPS represent actual outlays for contractual commitments while amounts provided by the FPDC represent the value of obligations for contract actions and do not reflect actual federal government expenditures. In general, only current-year contract actions are reported for data provided by the FPDC; however, multiple-year obligations may be reported for contract actions of less than 3 years' duration.

Expenditures reported for **salaries and wages** were obtained from five sources: the Office of Personal Management, Department of Defense, the Postal Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Department of Transportation. DOD provided information on military payrolls, with separate amounts for active military and inactive military (reserve and National Guard); this excludes amounts for military personnel stationed overseas. Data covering civilian employees of DOD were obtained from OPM. Amounts reported by DOD represent estimates of fiscal year outlays by state and county. Data for uniformed employees of the Coast Guard were obtained from the Department of Transportation. Data for Postal Service employees were provided by the USPS and were based

upon place of employment (postal facility). Amounts represent actual outlays during the fiscal year with the national total distributed among the states and counties on an estimated basis. Data on salaries and wages for most other federal government employees were obtained from OPM. National totals represent actual expenditures during the fiscal year; the geographic distribution of these amounts by state and county was estimated based upon place of employment. Salaries and wages for employees of the FBI were obtained separately from that agency. No data are provided for employees of the Central Intelligence, Defense Intelligence, and National Security Agencies.

The principal source of **grants** data was the information submitted to the FAADS. The Census Bureau is the Executive Agent for the OMB and is responsible for the operation of the FAADS reporting system. The FAADS data represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant is awarded. The amounts reported do not represent actual expenditures since obligations in one time period may not result in outlays during the same time period. Moreover, initial amounts obligated may be adjusted at a later date, either through enhancements or deobligations. The data were derived by summing the quarterly reports that covered financial assistance awarded between October 1, and September 30. All grant awards were reported by state, county, and city of the initial recipient. For many grants, this recipient is the state government even though the grant monies are subsequently distributed to county, municipal, or township governments. These “pass-through” grants generally appear in the CFFR at the state capital city (and in the associated county). No attempt is made in the CFFR to assign the dollar amounts for these pass-through programs to locations other than the state capital.

Table A/B-13. Government Programs, Employment, and Finances

Social Security Program beneficiaries, 1999: total (number, percent change 1990-1999, rate) and retired workers—Supplemental Security Income Program recipients, 1999—Government employment, 1998: Federal (civilian and military) and state and local—Local government employment, 1997—Local government finances, 1996-1997: general revenue, taxes (total, per capita, percent property), direct general expenditure.

Sources: **Social Security Program, 1999**—U.S. Social Security Administration, *OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County - December 1999*, <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/oasdi_sc/1999/oasdi_sc99.pdf> (accessed: 7 March 2001) for 1999; for 1990, annual publication of same title.

The Old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program (OASDI) provides monthly benefits for retired and disabled insured workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers. To be eligible for benefits, a

worker must have had a specified period of employment in which OASDI taxes were paid. A worker becomes eligible for full retirement benefits at age 65, although reduced benefits may be obtained up to 3 years earlier; the worker's spouse is under the same limitations. Survivor benefits are payable to dependents of deceased insured workers. Disability benefits are payable to an insured worker under age 65 with a prolonged disability and to that person's dependents on the same basis as dependents of a retired worker. Also, disability benefits are payable at age 50 to the disabled widow or widower of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death. A lump-sum benefit is generally payable on the death of an insured worker to a spouse or minor children.

The data were derived from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), the principal administrative file of social security beneficiaries. Data for total recipients and retired workers include persons with special age-72 benefits. Special age-72 benefit represents the monthly benefit payable to men who attained age 72 before 1972 and for women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have sufficient quarters to qualify for a retired-worker benefit under either the fully or the transitionally insured status provision.

Sources: **Supplemental Security Income Program, 1999**—U.S. Social Security Administration, *SSI Recipients by State and County - December 1999*, <<http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssistcty/1999/ssistcty.pdf>> (accessed: November 2000). December 2000 data now available at <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssi_st_cty/2000/index.html>.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash payments in accordance with nationwide eligibility requirements to persons with limited income and resources who are aged, blind, or disabled. Under the SSI program, each person living in his or her own household is provided a cash payment from the federal government that is sufficient, when added to the person's countable income (the total gross money income of an individual less certain exclusions), to bring the total monthly income up to a specified level (the federal benefit rate). If the individual or couple is living in another household, the guaranteed level is reduced by one-third.

An aged person is defined as an individual who is 65 years old or over. A blind person is anyone with vision of 20/200 or less with the use of correcting lens in the better eye or with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less. The disabled classification refers to any person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. For a child under 18 years, eligibility is based on disability or severity comparable with that of an adult, since the criterion of “substantial gainful activity” is inapplicable for children.

Sources: **Government employment, 1998**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), “Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969-1998” on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>>).

Government employment estimates are a companion series to the personal income estimates (see text, Table A/B88. Personal Income and Earnings) from BEA. The estimates are constructed primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics ES-202 program and the Unemployment Compensation for federal employees program. The employment estimates are the average of 12 monthly observations of a number of full-time and part-time employees. BEA adjusts data from these programs based on information from other sources, such as the Department of Defense, Department of Education, and Census Bureau. Government includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of federal, state, and local governments.

Sources: **Local government employment, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Census of Governments, Compendium of Public Employment*, <<http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/97coar2.dat>> (accessed: 14 January 2000). For more information, see related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apes/oc.html>>.

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. This 1997 census, similar to those taken since 1957, covers three major subject fields—government organization, public employment, and government finances.

The concept of local governments as defined by the Census Bureau covers three general-purpose governments (county, municipal, and township) and two limited-purpose governments (school district and special district). For information on the history, methodology, and concepts for the census of governments, see the *Governments Finance and Employment Classification Manual* found at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/class.html>>.

The term “full-time equivalent employment” refers to a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the “part-time hours paid” by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Source: **Local government finances, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Census of Governments, Compendium of Government Finances*, <<http://www.census.gov/prod/gc97/gc974-5.pdf>> (accessed: 16 February 2001).

For a brief discussion of the census of governments, see descriptive text under Local government employment.

General revenue covers all government revenue except liquor stores revenue, insurance trust revenue, and utility revenue. **Taxes** are compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classified as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified as general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding protested amounts and refunds) from all taxes imposed by a government. Local government tax revenue excludes any amounts from shares of state imposed and collected taxes, which are classified as intergovernmental revenue. Property taxes are taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. This category includes general property taxes related to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates, and taxes on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or on certain or all intangibles. **Direct expenditure** include payments to employees, suppliers, contractors, beneficiaries, and other final recipients of government payment i.e., all expenditure other than intergovernmental expenditure while **general expenditure** cover all government expenditure other than the specifically enumerated kinds of expenditure classified as utility expenditure, liquor stores expenditure, and employee-retirement or other insurance trust expenditure.

TABLE C—CITIES

Table C comprises seven individual tables with 103 items of data. These tables present data for 1,070 cities with populations of 25,000 or more as of April 1, 1990. The stub for Table C-1 presents a “state and place code” comprised of the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) two-digit state codes and five-digit place code. For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix B, Geographic Information.

Table C-1. Area and Population

Land area, 2000—Population, 2000: number, rank, per square mile; 1990: number and rank; 1980: number; net change: 1990-2000, 1980-1990; percent change: 1990-2000, 1980-1990; Hispanic or Latino origin, 2000: number and percent.

Source: **Land area**—U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished data file from Geography Division based on TIGER database.

Source: **2000 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, *Census of Population and Housing, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files* (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/2kresult.html>>).

These decennial numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions

because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes. For information regarding these concepts, see Table A/B-1.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of population size, with each city area placed in descending order, largest to smallest. Where ties occur—two or more areas with identical populations—the same rank is assigned to each of the tied county areas. In such cases, the following rank number(s) is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of city areas ranked.

Source: **1990 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, “SU-99-7 Population Estimates for Places (Sorted Alphabetically Within State): Annual Time Series, July 1, 1999 (includes April 1, 1990, Population Estimates Base),” release date: 20 October 2000 <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/placebyst/SC99T7_US.txt>.

Source: **1980 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts*, Series CPH-2-1 through CPH-2-52.

Table C-2. Population by Age, Sex, and Race

Age, 2000: percent by selected age groups and median age—Males per 100 females, 2000—Race, 2000: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race, Two or more races.

Source: **Population Characteristics, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics”* data files, published May 2001, (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>).

These decennial age, sex, and race numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes. For information regarding these concepts, see Table A/B-2.

Table C-3. Group Quarters Population and Households

Group quarters population, 2000: total and institutionalized—Households, 2000: total, percent change 1990-2000, persons per household; percent one-person; family households, total and by type and presence of children; nonfamily households.

Source: **Group quarters population, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics”* data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>).

Source: **Households, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics”* data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>);

Households, 1990—U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 1C* on CD-ROM (related Internet site at <<http://homer.ssd.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>).

These decennial group quarters and household numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes. For information regarding group quarters and households, see Table A/B-3.

Table C-4. Housing, Crime, and Labor Force

Housing, 2000: total units, percent change 1990-2000, occupied units, percent owner-occupied—Serious crimes known to police, 1999: number (total, violent, property) and rate; 1998: number and rate—Civilian labor force, 2000: total (number and percent change 1999-2000); unemployment (number and rate).

Source: **Housing, 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics”* data files, published May 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen01.html>>).

These decennial housing numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes. For information regarding housing, see Table A/B-6.

Source: **Serious crimes known to the police**—U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual. See also <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/Cius_99/99crime/99c2_01.pdf> (accessed: 20 October 2000) and <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/Cius_98/98crime/98cius05.pdf> (accessed: 9 December 1999).

For information regarding housing and crime, see Table A/B-6.

Source: **Civilian labor force**—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*, 2000 data published: 2 May 2001; 1999 data published: 30 May 2001; <<http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/time.series/la/>> (related Internet site: <<http://www.bls.gov/lauhome.htm>>).

For information regarding civilian labor force, see Table A/B-7.

Table C-5. Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade
Manufacturing, 1997: establishments, all employees, production workers, value added by manufacture, and value of shipments—Wholesale trade,

1997: establishments, sales, paid employees, annual payroll, and operating expenses.

Source: **Manufacturing, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census - Manufacturing*, generated by Statistical Compendia Branch, using American Factfinder at <<http://www.census.gov/>> (07 June 2000) (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC31.HTM>>).

For information on the economic censuses, see General Notes. For information regarding manufacturing, see Table A/B-9.

Source: **Wholesale trade, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC42.HTM>>).

For information on the economic censuses, see General Notes. For information regarding wholesale trade, see Table A/B-11.

Table C-6. Retail Trade and Accommodation and Foodservices

Retail trade, 1997: establishments, sales, paid employees, and annual payroll—Accommodation and foodservices, 1997: establishments, sales, paid employees and annual payroll.

Source: **Retail trade, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC44.HTM>>).

For information on the economic censuses, see General Notes. For information regarding retail trade, see Table A/B-11.

Sources: **Accommodation and foodservices, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census*, ECON 97 Report Series CD-ROM, CD-EC97-1, Disc 1E, issued February 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC72.HTM>>).

For information on the economic censuses, see General Notes. For information regarding accommodation and foodservices, see Table A/B-12.

Table C-7. City Government Finances and Climate **City government finances, 1996-1997: general revenue (total, per capita and taxes), general expenditure (total and per capita)—Climate, 1961-1990: average daily temperature (January and July), annual precipitation, heating and cooling degree days.**

Source: **City government finances, 1997**—U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Census of Governments, Finances of Municipal and Township Governments*, Volume 4, <<http://www.census.gov/prod/gc97/gc974-5.pdf>> (accessed: 16 February 2001).

For a brief discussion of the census of governments, see descriptive text for Table A/B-13.

Police protection expenditures are for preservation of law and order and traffic safety and includes police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic, safety, and vehicular inspection. **Sewerage and solid waste management** expenditures are for provision of sanitary and storm sewers and sewage disposal facilities and services, and payment to other governments for such purposes and for street cleaning, solid waste collection and disposal, and provision of sanitary landfills. **Highway** expenditures are for construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting, and snow and ice removal.

Source: **Climate**, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), *Climatology of the United States*, Number 81 (January 1992).

All climate data presented are average values for the 30-year period, 1961-1990. The average value of a meteorological element over 30 years is defined as a climatological normal. The normal climate helps in describing the climate and is used as a base to which current conditions can be compared. Every 10 years, NCDC computes new 30-year climate normals for selected temperature and precipitation elements for a large number of U.S. climate and weather stations. Climate normals are a useful way to describe the average weather of a location. Several statistical measures are computed as part of the normals, including measures of central tendency (such as the mean or median), of dispersion or how spread out the values are (such as the standard deviation or inter-quartile range), and of frequency or probability of occurrence. Over the decades the term “normal,” to the lay person, has come to be most closely associated with the mean or average. In this context, a “climatic normal” is simply the arithmetic average of the values over a 30-year period (generally, three consecutive decades). A person unfamiliar with climate and climate normals may perceive the normal to be the climate that one should expect to happen. It’s important to note that the normal may, or may not, be what one would “expect” to happen. This is especially true with precipitation in dry climates, such as the desert southwestern region of the United States, and with temperature at continental locations which frequently experience large swings from cold air masses to warm air masses.

Mean temperatures for January and July were determined by adding the average daily maximum temperatures and average daily minimum temperatures and dividing by 2. Temperature limits represent average daily minimum for January and average daily maximum for July.

Annual precipitation values are the average annual water equivalent of all precipitation for the 30-year period. The total include accumulated rain, drizzle, and the water

equivalent of all forms of freezing and frozen precipitation such as hail, snow, sleet, and freezing rain.

Heating and cooling days are used as relative measures of the energy required for heating and cooling buildings. One **heating-degree day** is accumulated for each whole degree that the mean daily temperature is below 65 F (i.e., a mean daily temperature of 62 F will produce three heating-degree days). **Cooling-degree days** are accumulated in similar fashion for deviations of the mean daily temperature above 65 F.

Please note that the climate normals for the 30-year period, 1971-2000, were released by NCDC in late August 2001, too late to be processed and included in this publication. For more information, see NCDC Internet site <<http://wf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normal/usnormals.html>>.

TABLE D—PLACES/MCDs

These two tables present the same 11 data items for all places (incorporated places and census designated places) and MCDs (minor civil divisions) of 2,500 persons or more as of April 1, 2000. There are 8,888 places and 2,759 MCDs covered in the two tables. The stub for both tables includes a column with the “state and place codes.” The

code is a seven-digit code comprised of a Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) two-digit state code and five-digit place code. For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix B, Geographic Information.

Table D-1. Places and D-2. MCDs—Area and Population

Land area, 2000—Population, 2000: total, by race (White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race, Two or more races); Hispanic or Latino (of any race); 18 years and over.

Source: **2000 Population**—U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Race and Hispanic or Latino Summary File* on CD-ROM, PL00-3, issued April 2001 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/clo/www/redistricting.html>>).

These decennial numbers are from the short-form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes. For information regarding these concepts, see Table A/B-1 and Table A/B-2.